

REMOVAL  
The Invertash Floral Company  
have moved from 35 Fort St. to  
39 GOVERNMENT ST.  
A. J. W. BRIDGMAN, Manager.

VOL. LXXX I--NO. 93

# The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR



The largest stock in British Columbia to select from, and everything absolutely guaranteed to be as represented.

## Come Along Everybody

WITH YOUR  
FREIGHT FOR DAWSON

We are open to receive freight for Dawson and way ports. We have carried most of the freight to Dawson this year, and without any accidents. We will ship freight from Lake Bennett by Oct. 15th, and possibly later. We will get the goods through in good shape. Call and see us before booking elsewhere. It will pay you. All sizes of scows, barges and boats for sale at our Lake Bennett Mills.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd.

Hand Office: 34 Broad Street. Mills At Lake Bennett. Stores, Etc., At Dawson.

## CEMENT

FOR THE MILLION.

Ex Langdale and other ships.

ASK FOR PRICES.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited.

Sales Telephone 111. General Offices 4.

JUST ARRIVED!  
20,000 feet Plate Glass,  
1 Boxes Fancy Glass.  
20 Boxes Rolled Skylight Glass

All at rock-bottom prices to the trade.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

## HOODE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better Than The Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store St. Victoria

SALES BY  
Mr. Herbert Cuthbert

Important Auction Sale of:

## Turkish Rugs

Plano, new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine, very fine "Jewell" steel range, quantity of hunting and sporting goods, etc., by order of a gentleman giving up housekeeping on

Friday September 29,

AT 2 P. M.

At my new salesrooms, 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite Law Courts.

The sale will include square Piano forte, new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, with all latest attachments, cost \$75; a carpet, with all few months ago; hall stand, carpet, with steel racks; massive solid oak piano; large round antique wrought iron piano-brasses and stand; Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia, 8 vols., in leather; extension dining table, six oak dining chairs; engravings, oil paintings; table, Brussels and tapestry carpets, art carpet squares, Brussels carpet, antique rug, antique rug, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, with all latest attachments, cost \$75; a carpet, wrought iron, light hall heater, with steel racks; massive solid oak piano; large round antique wrought iron piano-brasses and stand; solid oak bedstead; wire box mattresses; feather pillows; very fine English blankets and elderdown quilts; two capital toilet services; air-light heaters; very fine "Jewell" steel range, etc., etc. Only in use a few months; household treasures; three new kitchen tables; "Active" cooking range, with coil nearly new; fine mangale, in perfect condition; large quantity cooking utensils; joiners' bench; large step-ladder, wheelbarrow, garden tools, etc.

TERMS: Cash.

Parties wishing to leave goods until after the 1st of the month may do so upon payment of 20 per cent. cash.

This is one of the largest sales we have held for some time. The goods are very good condition, and are well worth the attention of parties furnishing.

ALSO, ON

Tuesday, October 3

AT 2 P. M.

I will sell in my salerooms, on account of whom it may concern, the contents of a

Well Furnished Cottage

only in use a few months. Particulars later.

Other sales will be announced in due course.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,  
Leading Auctioneer.

Auctioneer's Salerooms, 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite Law Courts. Offices, 17 Trounce avenue. Telephone, 683.

TERMS: Cash.

WM. T. HARDAKER,  
The Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FURNITURE

Including upholstered arm-chairs and settees, by Maple & Company, London; upholstered reed arm-chairs, rattan chairs and rockers, reed pianoforte, mahogany centre table, hand-screens, mahogany whatnot, two large bore-hole mirrors; splendid Wilton squares, rugs, mats; very fine mahogany and oak dining tables, oak dining chairs, oak sideboard, mahogany wardrobe, with heavy plate-glass doors, mahogany chests of drawers, English swing-glassess, excellent mahogany book-cases, rosewood chair and table, wire springers, horse-hair and wool-tow mattresses; two antique bedroom suites, with cheval glasses; two good Brussels star carpets; matting; feather pillows; lace and muslin curtains; portieres, easels; very fine pictures; capital English dinner service, best quality of English utensils; cricket bat, etc., REFRIGERATOR, STEEL SAFE, BUGGY HARNESS AND RUGS.

Owing to the large quantity of first-class goods to be disposed of at this sale, I shall commence sharp on time.

(Arrangements have been made for delivery of goods at city rates).

TERMS: Cash.

W. J. JONES,  
Auctioneer.

SIR WILFRID A. COLONEL

Voltigeurs of Quebec Succeed in Enrolling the Premier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The Premier gets little time. He did not find it lying on his dressing-table in the shape of a letter from the Queen, us with his G. C. M. G., but in to-day's Militia General Orders, which announce that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been appointed honorary Lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Quebec Voltigeurs.

TERMS: Cash.

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## Dewey's Chow Doggie

In Foreground of the Story of Worshipful Interviewer at New York.

Admiral Feels Tired at Prospect of Ordeal Prepared for Him.

By Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 26.—Admiral Dewey arrived off New York at dawn, and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the light of Sandy Hook. The first shot of welcome was from the pilots and crew of pilot boat No. 7, fifteen miles south of the Hook lightship. The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock, manned by gunners called from breakfast, let loose the guns. The flagship replied with 21, and let go her anchors not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored.

The admiral was in his own country again, after twenty-four months' absence. He has returned "great with the arduous greatness of things done, and he scarcely seemed to realize it. The pilot had brought aboard the Sunday papers, and a reporter of the Associated Press was received by the admiral in a cabin littered by the illus- trated Dewey editions, which together made hundreds of pages in black and white and in colors, all concerning the great admiral and the preparations to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification is immense, and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know, I did not really perceive until this morning the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The governors of many states are coming to see me, and troops from Florida, Georgia and other states are on their way to take part in receiving me."

The Admiral stroked the head of a tawny-haired dog, the Chow dog of a Chinese breed that appears in the illus- trated interviews with him.

"Bob here," he said, "is not well; he yearns to be ashore. He is sick to get a little grass and to scamper around. I feel a good deal that way myself. I am mighty glad to get home. It is not good for a man, any more than a dog, to live on shipboard for twenty-four months."

The Admiral said he felt tired, but he did not look so. His complexion is a clear bronze, his hazel eyes bright, his bearing brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant. The Admiral's whole presence is more of a man in his full powers. His manner is gentle and kind, but he is exceedingly wary, and did not permit himself to wander off into politics, or to express those positive views he no doubt holds about the Philippines and American affairs there. His attention was brought to interviews in which he is described as going rather fully into the affairs of the Filipinos and their capacity for self-government.

"I cannot stand for any interview giving my opinions on political subjects and the Philippines," he replied. "I disown any views ascribed to me on those subjects."

The Admiral was just finishing a mid-day breakfast when Sir Thomas Lipton called on him. With Sir Thomas were Dr. Mackay and other visiting Englishmen.

"I suppose you have come for the tea," said Admiral Dewey, referring to Sir Thomas' gift of five pounds of tea. "No, you're welcome to that if any body can drink it," replied Sir Thomas.

The Admiral and the owner of the ship had a fifteen-minute talk. As the challenge had a success, the admiral and his friends left the Sir Thomas and his party went to the after cabin where the health of the Admiral, the Shamrock and of course the Columbia, were drunk amid enthusiasm. The Admiral remained on board for nearly half an hour and then started for his ship. The Erin's crew began to cheer and as his launch drew away, the entire ship's company, guests, officers, crew, servants, Cingales and all, led by Sir Thomas, with a "hip-hip-hoor" gave three hearty cheers, the kind the Admiral heard from the British warships in Manila bay.

Admiral Dewey waved his gold-braided cap like a school boy as he stood on the rail of his little white canopied launch being given a hearty welcome in his own home waters by a hundred foreigners.

## MINING APPOINTMENT.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—It is reported that W. G. Ramsay, president and general manager of the Canadian Life Association, has tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1. E. W. Cox, the president, will be general manager, and F. Sanderson becomes assistant. Ramsay will receive a retiring allowance of \$12,000 yearly.

## C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending September 21 were \$604,000; for the same week last year, \$555,000.

## MINING APPOINTMENT.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—John W. Bell, lecturer on mining and metallurgy in the faculty of Applied Science at McGill University, has resigned, and leaves for British Columbia, where he has accepted a position with a large mining concern.

## AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LIPTON'S WORKMEN.  
Public Touched by a Statement of 13,000 Persons' Grievances.

London, Sept. 19.—General sympathy is expressed here for Sir Thomas Lipton's workpeople, who have put forward to-day a statement of their grievances. About 13,000 persons are employed in his London warehouse. The average number of hours a week of labor, it seems, is fifty-five. The men's wages vary from 18 to 24 shillings a week, while the wages of the girls average only 7 shillings a week. Any attempt to form an organization to better their condition, it is said, is followed promptly both by the dismissal of those taking part in it and of those known as leaders among the working people. The men claim that their wages are the lowest known in the trade. Another firm in the same line of business is paying girls 15 shillings a week for forty-five hours of work. The defence of Lipton's manager is that there are plenty of unemployed persons willing to work for the same wages. Public opinion, however, does not consider that this is a sufficient answer to the complaints of the workpeople.

## CAPTURED A POLICE BOAT.

Pesky Filipinos Further Annoy Officials at Manila and Washington.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The insurgents have captured the United States gunboat Urdaneta in the Orani river, on the northwest side of Manila Bay, where she was patrolling. Her company of an officer and nine men are supposed to be prisoners. The gunboat Petrel was sent to investigate the report of the seizure, and discovered the Urdaneta beached opposite the town of Orani. She had been riddled with bullets and burned, and the insurgents had removed a one-pounder, one Colt automatic gun, and one Nordenfeldt 25-millimeter gun, with ammunition for each.

The Urdaneta is a little craft of only 40 tons displacement. She was captured by the navy early in the war, and has been on police duty in the bay for months past.

Naturally the department officials are vexed that the difficulties of negotiations looking to the release of Lieut. Gilmore, of the Yorkton, and his men, should be added to by this last misfortune.

## TO SURVEY ALEUTIANS.

United States Expedition Will Make Wireless Telegraphy Simplify the Work.

## SCOTCH, Sept. 26.—Superintendent Pritchett of the United States coast and geodetic survey announces novel use of wireless telegraphy. Next season the U. S. S. Pathfinder will be sent to Alaskan waters to survey the islands of the Aleutian group near Unalaska Pass. The islands, Mr. Pritchett says, have never been correctly located on government charts and maps. The Pathfinder was built a year ago at Elizabeth and is equipped with the latest appliances and instruments, including apparatus for the new system of telegraphy. Several islands of the Aleutian group lie from 15 to 20 miles apart near Unalaska Pass and have been selected as a field for the use of the wireless telegraphy.

## BOSTON LYRICS ALL RIGHT.

The Opera Company Meeting With Great Favor in Vancouver—Victoria's Turn Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 26.—The Boston Lyric Opera Company scored a success in Vancouver last night. The audience was a large and merry one. Where the opera "Said Pasha" wasn't funny enough in its raw state the performers made it very funny. In fact the comedians, George Kunkel and Joe, Henderson, are satisfactory and very resourceful. Their cleverness was illustrated last night by their singing such old chestnuts as "Kentucky Coon" and "Save the Wood" so effectively as to call for double encores. The chorus is good and the chorus girls very pretty. The leading ladies, Josephine Stanton and Maud Leekly, are the personation of beauty and grace and have a winning way with the audience. They both possess very sweet voices and their work is conscientiously done. They will be prime favorites. The leading men characters are all splendid actors and some of them possess exceedingly good voices.

Victoria can unhesitatingly look forward to an operatic treat next week. In the way of artistic amusement the Boston Lyric Opera Company give the best value for the prices charged of any opera company that has yet visited Vancouver.

## MONEY IN INSURANCE.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—It is reported that W. G. Ramsay, president and general manager of the Canadian Life Association, has tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1. E. W. Cox, the president, will be general manager, and F. Sanderson becomes assistant. Ramsay will receive a retiring allowance of \$12,000 yearly.

## C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending September 21 were \$604,000; for the same week last year, \$555,000.

Public Meeting.—Mayor Redfern has called a public meeting to be held this evening at the City Hall to take into consideration the report of the Point Roberts Ferry proposition. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

THE first partition of Poland between Austria, Russia and Prussia took place September 18, 1772. War between Russia and Austria was imminent, and Prussia was likely to be drawn into it. Peace was concluded at the expense of poor Poland, in which both Russia and Austria had already done considerable grabbing and the three powers now arranged to set bounds to their robberies. Russia got the lion's share, about 4,157 miles with a population of 3,000,000. About a third of Poland was taken. It is notable that although the accepted doctrine of Europe at that time was that one country was entitled to meddle in the affairs of another, neither France nor England intervened to prevent this act of spoliation. The parties bound themselves to rob Poland no more, but by other partitions in 1793 and 1795 Poland was obliterated from the map.

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THE

## Finance and Commerce

New York, Sept. 26.—The stock market continued dull and listless in character today. Several favorable incidents imparted an undertone of strength and encouraged operations for a decline, but the soaring tendency of the market, and the disappearance of all speculative demand on the one side, and the day closed with nearly all stocks showing a loss. An incident that attracted much attention was the engagement in London of \$1,000,000 for New York. Prices rose on this announcement, and for a short time the stocks reached a level above yesterday's close. Money, however, rose upward by quick stages to 29 per cent, and the heaviness of the market was renewed.

A. & W. Schigman & Co., agents for the American Bank of San Francisco, announced today a consignment of Australian gold, amounting to \$1,000,000. The coins will probably be received in the form of sovereigns, and is expected to reach San Francisco within a week or ten days. It will ultimately be transferred to this city, adding to the receipts of the banks.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Atchison	203
Atchison, pfd.	618
Balt. & Ohio	495
Canadian Pacific	902
Canadian Southern	529
Central Pacific	175
Chi. & Q.	120
Chicago & North-Western	146
C. R. I. & P.	112
Colorado Southwestern, pfd.	434
D. & H.	122
D. & R. G. R.	214
Erie	124
Heckling Coal	175
Heckling Valley	322
L. E. & Western, pfd.	112
Lehigh & Shenango	204
Louisville & Nashville	774
Met. Street Railway	1904
Minn. & St. L., pfd.	93
Mo. Pac.	437
N. C. & St. L.	1183
New York Central	524
Northern Pacific	745
Ontario & Western	243
Or. Railway & Nav.	43
Pennsylvania	1304
Reading	1204
St. Paul	1204
St. Paul & Omaha	124
Southern Pacific	363
Southern Railway	114
Tulon Pacific	434
Almond Express	148
United States Ex.	50
Wells Fargo	130
Ann. Cotton Oil, pfd.	194
Ann. Smelting & Refining	204
General Cable	284
National Steel	51
New York Air Brake	160
Pacific Mail	404
People's Gas	1004
Pulman Palace Car	1004
C. P. R. in London	94

New York, Sept. 26.—In a quiet way the market continued to move steadily upward, and to-day closed firm at the advance. Lead showed a better undertone and increased activity. Spelter went off a shade, under the growing fear of unfavorable cables. Locomotives and oil iron were neglected, and quite featureless.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—December wheat opened shade lower, at 73 1/2 to 73 3/4, and declined irregularly to 73 1/2, where it remained to-day, closing at the price. September sold between 74 1/2 and 75 1/2, and closed 3/4 lower, at 74 1/2.

## Shares and Produce.

(Reported by F. S. Taggart & Co.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.	
Open	High. Low. Close.
Wheat	75 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2
May	75 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2
Dec.	73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2
Corn	120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2
May	107 1/2 108 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2
Dec.	109 1/2 109 1/2 108 1/2 108 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
Ann. Tobacco	117 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
A. T. & S. F., pfd.	50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2
U. P., pfd.	76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2
V. C. & P.	115 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
A. T. & S. F., com.	20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2
L. & N.	78 1/2 78 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2
U. P. T.	87 1/2 89 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2
U. P. com.	44 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
A. S. W. com.	49 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2
N. P., pfd.	145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2

## WASHED EACH OTHER'S FEET.

At the Mennonite camp meeting on Duvelin Street yesterday morning, says the Toronto Mail, the camp and Empire, the cerebration of the Lord's Supper took place, and with it the conjunctive ordinance of feet-washing. There was a much larger attendance than the assembly tent would accommodate, but it was evident that among the outsiders there were as many sightseers as worshippers. The feet-washing began at 9 o'clock, and was carried on simultaneously with a testimony meeting lasting a couple of hours. Elder Cober conducted the service. The sexes do not congregate in the performance of the rite. A couple of basins of water were placed on either side before the platform, and the devotees proceeded about their duty two by two. A brother would take off his shoes and stockings, roll up his trousers, and seat himself before a basin, another would gird himself with a towel as an apron, kneeled down, and wash and dry first one foot, and then the other. They would then exchange places. The task of humiliation concluded they would shake hands, kiss each other on the mouth, and perhaps pronounce a word of benediction. The women did likewise. A casual observer could not but wonder why Mennonite camp meetings were not held on the banks of a running stream.

When the feet-washing was concluded Elder C. H. Brunner, of Pennsylvania, preached an evangelistic sermon, taking as his text Philippians, ii., 5 to 11. The communion was celebrated at the conclusion of the preaching.

An English paper tells a story of a conductor who was rehearsing "Elijah" in a London hall. A peculiar sound was suddenly heard, which the conductor supposed came from the horn-players, whom he therefore admonished to be careful to their great surprise. It was found later on that the mysterious sound came from the throat of a terrier dog which had followed its master into the hall, and either wanted to join in the performance or express its disapproval of it.

Merchandise Imports into France during July decreased 122,000,000 francs from 1898, or \$24,000,000. Exports increased 88,700,000 francs, or \$17,740,000.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, "and our husbands say, too."

USE  
Benson's Prepared Corn

(1 POUND PACKETS.)

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.'Y.

Montreal, Quebec.

A standard of  
excellence for more  
than 40 years

## TITLED CONVICTS.

In European Gaols Are More Than  
20,000 Aristocratic Prisoners.

That crime is by no means the "privilege of the poor" is proved by the fact, given on high authority, that there are today no fewer than 20,000 aristocrats undergoing sentences in the prisons of Europe, says the New York Press. In Russia alone the aristocratic convicts number 12,000, an army of blue-blooded prisoners which would stretch in single file at intervals of a yard a distance of nearly seven miles, and would take two hours to pass a saluting point.

In Italy, too, the aristocracy is represented in the gaols by thousands of its members, men who through pride or ignorance cannot earn honest livings by work, and, having exhausted their fortunes by extravagance, prey on their fellowmen for their own support. These men range in rank from princes and dukes to young scions of impoverished and now obscure noble families.

In one of the Belgian penitentiaries a prince and serene highness is undergoing a long sentence of solitary confinement. His full title is His Serene Highness Prince Charles Loosz of Coswarem, and he is the descendant of a long line of ducal princes, one of whom was prime minister of King Charles IV of Spain.

Two of the life convicts in the famous Italian prison, La Madelona, are two brothers, dukes of Notarmarzolo, who committed one of the most cowardly murders in the whole history of crime.

They cultivated his friendship, and affected to take the most sympathetic interest in his suit. When his suspicion was quite disarmed, they invited him to dine with them, and, as he was leaving the table after a sumptuous dinner in which wine and good wines had circulated freely, they stabbed him in the back and threw his lifeless body out of the window.

At the trial it was discovered that these high-born murderers were leading members of the "Mafia," one of the leagues of murderers and blackmailers that terrorize Europe, and for years they had lived on crime of the most contemptible character.

A companion convict in the Madelona is the Duke of Caracciola, the representative of one of the noblest houses in Italy, whose crime was almost worse than that of the dukes of Notarmarzolo.

The story of the young wife whom he murdered is one of the most tragic of recent years. She was the Princess Regent of Ayvalos, the most beautiful and richly dowered girl in Southern Italy, and was brought up by an aunt, whose violence of temper was so great that on one occasion she shot dead one of her maids, in the presence of her niece, for an act of fancied incivility.

Regina was as unlucky in love as in her guardian, for on the morning on which she was to marry a young and noble naval officer, he was found dead in his apartments with a bullet in his brains. Soon afterwards she married the Duke of Caracciola, who, after inducing her to leave all her vast fortune to him, brutally poisoned her. For this dastardly crime he is now serving a sentence of ten years' penal servitude.

One of the most notable of Spanish convicts is the Marquis de Varela, who is undergoing a life sentence for the murder of his mother.

In the penitentiary at Elberfeld, in Germany, one of the aristocratic convicts is young Count Schleinitz, son of the world-famous count who was for so many years the trusted counsellor of the German Emperor, William I. The young Count was following in his father's footsteps to positions of honor, and was employed at court as equerry and chamberlain.

Three years ago the editor of a Berlin newspaper was arrested on a serious charge of blackmailing, and from the evidence produced at the trial, it was apparent that he had a confederate in Count Schleinitz, who supplied the editor with private information about his own family and friends, on whom the blackmail was levied, the two conspirators dividing their dozen people at a journey.

## SHAKESPEARE IN FRANCE.

Shakespeare in France is not Shakespeare at all; nor can Shakespeare in France be anything like himself until the crack of doom. There is no doubt that he is a kind of influence in France, this "Williams" of ours—and that apart from 1830 and the names d'elite, the select souls—Dumas, let us say, Delacroix, and Berlioz—who went for him then, he has never been more in France than, as I say, a kind of influence.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, except Monday, at 1 a.m., Sunday at 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria-Daily at 1 o'clock p. m. or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 2 going.

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NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

## The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,  
Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## Pictures...

OF...

Victoria and  
Vicinity.Six Beautiful Photo Chromos Equal  
to Water Colors.Everyone visiting Victoria should  
Procure a Copy

Price - - 15 Cents.

Of All Newsdealers and at the  
Office of Publication.

Do not forget the importance of registering as a voter at the earliest possible day. Forms of application can be had at:

The office of the Collector of Votes in the Court House.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken's.  
Messrs. McPhillips, Wootten & Barnard's.Messrs. Hall & Goepel's.  
Mr. H. B. Robertson.

The Colonist.

The Globe.

The Times.

Messrs. Munn, Holland &amp; Co.

Messrs. Lee &amp; Fraser.

Messrs. Nicholles &amp; Renouf, Limited.

Messrs. Langley &amp; Martin.

Henry Callow, Belton avenue, Victoria

West.

Register to-day, in case you may be called out of town.

An impression prevails among a great many people that because their names are on the voters' list in use hitherto, it is not necessary for them to make a fresh application. This is a mistake. Only the names of those persons who apply for registration will be put on the new list. Will every person who reads this take the trouble to tell some one else, so that everybody may know?

AN UNINFORMED CRITIC.

Mr. Clarke Wallace is said to have found great fault at his Kamloops meeting with the Turner government for having given the Crow's Nest lands to a lot of political speculators. Mr. Wallace should have ascertained the facts before making his criticism. If he had done so he would have learned that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company did not receive its lands from the Turner government, nor were the lands given to any one. When Col. Baker and his associates bought coal lands in Crow's Nest Pass, he was not a member of the government or in any sense of the word a political speculator, and he paid the regular price for them. The general opinion at the time was that Col. Baker was giving a fresh illustration of how quickly certain people and their money are parted. We have in this an illustration of the eminent unfairness with which enterprising people are frequently treated.

Col. Baker after long and expensive examination concluded that the coal lands in question would one day be valuable, and he invested in them accordingly, thus exhibiting the old-fashioned British enterprise which has accomplished so much in all parts of the world. He used his own money and obtained nothing from any one through political favor. For this he has been attacked and his motives and conduct have been misrepresented on every possible occasion. About three years ago the people of Ontario learned that there was such a place as British Columbia, and they began forthwith to find fault with everything that had been done here. Every political act, every railway subsidy, every sale of crown land was characterized as corrupt, and it became quite the popular thing to represent Mr. Turner and his colleagues as a band of respectable thieves, filching from the province by means of laws pushed through the legislature by corrupt means. A visiting minister after hear-

ing what was alleged on this score by the opponents of the Turner ministry, asked a disinterested friend if what he had been told could possibly be true. When he was assured that it was probably without foundation except in the imagination of ill-informed Canadians and United States prospectors schooled in the corruption of Western state policies, he said: "I am glad to hear you say so, for I would not like to think that in any British country men so lost to every principle of honor could attain and hold office."

Ex post facto wisdom is the cheapest variety of that commodity. There is nothing easier than to find fault with the way things have been done, and to suggest that something else would have been better. We suppose that if every one could have foreseen what an excellent thing the Canadian Pacific railway would be, capitalists would have been tumbling over each other to secure the charter from the government. You can find on any fine day twenty men on every block of the Government street sidewalk, who will tell you that the original terms under which the E. & N. railway was built were outrageous, and that Mr. Dunshee and his associates would have accepted a much less subsidy; but those who recall the negotiations antecedent to the construction of the road will not need to be reminded that no one wanted to build it even on the terms offered. These Ontario criticisms of British Columbia, made from a distance of two or three thousand miles or from the windows of a Pullman car, can hardly be expected to do justice to the men, who, when no one felt very certain of what the future of the province would be and when almost anything to induce capital to invest here was hailed with gratification, were doing the best that in them lay to promote its welfare. But we would have thought that Mr. Clarke Wallace would have been wiser or at least more polite.

## THE BRIDGE SUITS.

There is no doubt a great deal in what Alderman Hayward said at the city council on Monday night in regard to the prospect of the city's ultimate success in some of the bridge suits, and it is because of this that we think the proposal to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement a wise one. It is reasonable to expect that the counsel for the plaintiffs are quite well-informed as to the points upon which the city hopes to succeed, and this knowledge will doubtless influence them in any negotiation that may be undertaken. We do not advise that a policy of conciliation should be pursued at all odds, but only that a bona fide attempt should be made to adjust all claims so that the matter may be disposed of without further delay and litigation. There is much in what the Mayor said about the evil effect of a number of suits for large sums of money hanging over the city.

It will have been observed that Alderman Williams stated to the council that he had advised the settlement of the cases as soon as possible after the accident. The wisdom of this will now be admitted by every one. Lawsuits are expensive luxuries, and while we are not disposed to find very much fault with those who took the position that the legal responsibility of the city should be established before an undertaking was given to pay anything, we think now the public will ratify a friendly settlement. Of course it is a matter on which the taxpayers must be consulted in the end for the city council has no inherent authority to settle suits pending judgment.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND.

The announcement made in our telegraphic columns a few days ago that Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. have secured the charter granted at the last session of parliament for the construction of a railway from Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass is of special interest because one feature of that charter is that it contemplates an extension of the line to the coast by the route proposed for the British Pacific. Of all the routes from the Rocky Mountains to the ocean this is by far the best. There is some difficult work on the coast end, but as a rule it is not what would be regarded elsewhere in the province as very heavy.

In the event of this line being adopted for the proposed Canada Northern, the intention of the promoters would probably be to select some port on Vancouver Island as the terminus of the road with a view of developing commerce with Asia. We took occasion a few days ago to speak of the great importance of securing rail to the north end of the Island in connection with the growing commerce of the northern goldfields. If the plans of Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. take the direction indicated, they will doubtless include a road running lengthwise of the Island from the terminus of the E. & N. Then if some of the projects for connection between the southern end of the Island and the Mainland materialize, a new future will open for this portion of the province. Of nothing is the Colonist more persuaded than that the greatest interests of Victoria are bound up with Island development.

## JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Jewish Year Book estimates that the number of Jews in the United States is 1,043,800. We are inclined to think this estimate low, especially when we find the state of Washington put down for only 2,800. New York is credited with 400,000, the even figures suggesting that the number is simply an estimate. New Hampshire, Vermont and Wyoming are put down for 1,000 each and are at the bottom of the list. California is credited with 35,900. But

whatever the correct figures may be, there has unquestionably been a great gain in recent years. The first estimate was made in 1818, when Mordecai M. Noah placed the number at 3,000. They were thought to have doubled by 1826, and in 1840 they were supposed to be at least 15,000. During the next eight years immigration was more rapid, for Berk's estimate made in 1848 was 50,000. In 1880 the number was thought to have swelled to 230,257. In 1888 the number was estimated at 400,000, and in 1897, when the last estimate previous to the present one was published, the figures were 937,800. In the last nineteen years the number of Jewish immigrants into the United States has reached 547,850, only counting those who have entered the country by way of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is easy to see that at this the Jewish element of the population of the United States will in the course of another twenty-five years be an exceedingly important factor financially, industrially, and possibly politically.

The hack drivers want their stands swept and flushed at least once a day. Every one will hope that this will be done, although there may be some difference of opinion as to who should bear the expense.

Recent news from Forty-Mile creek is to the effect that some of its tributaries are likely to prove as rich as those of the Klondike. Forty-Mile enters the Yukon a little below Dawson, not above, as by a clerical error was stated in yesterday's Colonist. The greater part of the stream and most of its tributaries are in Alaska, but its mouth is in Canada.

A writer in Pearson's Magazine says that the reason why France withdrew her pretensions in the Fashoda matter after getting her fleet ready for sea was that the French government caused a test to be made of the ability of French guns to pierce modern British armor, and found that the shells fell harmless. Therefore the conclusion was promptly arrived at that it was no use for the French fleet to attempt to meet that of Great Britain. He also says that Russian guns were tried against the same plate with no better results.

The very interesting statement is made that this year Illinois will not raise enough wheat for domestic consumption. The reason is that about 48 per cent. of the winter wheat was winter-killed. The corn crop is also short in that state. The chief interest attaching to this is that Illinois is one of the great wheat-growing states and the failure of the crop there shows that the anticipation of statisticians that any year the United States may drop out temporarily of the list of wheat exporting countries, may be nearer realization than has generally been supposed.

To-night the promoters of the Victoria-Chilliwack scheme will present their views at a public meeting. The audience ought to be large and the discussion thorough. The Colonist has its own views upon the project, but does not think it advisable to express them pending the meeting, because they are subject to change after hearing what may be alleged for and against the plan. We hope the meeting will initiate its proceedings by the adoption of some rule of discussion. The promoters of the project ought to be given a full opportunity of explaining it, but subsequent speakers ought to be limited as to time. Too often at public meetings in this city one or two speakers occupy so much of the time that many who would like to express their views are debarred from doing so and even then the meeting is prolonged to an unreasonable hour. The proposition to be submitted to the meeting is a business one and should be discussed as such.

The great pile raft which the Czarina was towing from Puget Sound to San Francisco seems to have been lost beyond recovery. The raft contained 11,000 piles. The Czarina had got her way pretty well down the California coast when the great 14-inch hawser parted in a heavy northwest gale, and the raft vanished in the darkness, since when parts of it have been reported off Point Arena. This huge bundle of sticks is supposed to be floating somewhere around in the ocean not far from the track of coasting vessels. It would be a very ugly sort of customer for a steamer to encounter unawares. The first raft of this kind was built at Joggins, N. S., and was to have been towed to Boston. It went to pieces on the way, and for some time fears were expressed by navigators that the floating logs would do great damage to the innumerable vessels plying off the New England coast. So far as is known no harm resulted to any one, and not a stick of the raft was ever seen again. The ocean is a large place.

It is said in explanation of the Vancouver World's anxiety to bring federal issues into the provincial arena that Sir Wilfrid Laurier wants such a course to be taken. We do not know just how true this is, but can readily believe it to be the true of him or any other politician whose interests are all bound up with federal affairs. The Colonist's great objection to such a proposal is that the federal politicians appear to want to see it adopted. We are desirous of promoting the success of the Conservative party in federal affairs in every proper way, but we fail to see how it can be promoted in the manner suggested, while we feel quite sure that the interests of British Columbia will suffer if they are subordinated to federal considerations. The affairs of this province never were

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**KILMARNOCK  
SCOTCH WHISKEY**  
The Finest Blend of Scotch  
Whiskey in the Market.  
To be had at all first-class hotels, bars,  
and liquor dealers. Ask for it and test its  
fine quality.  
WHOLESALE AGENTS:  
**PITHER & LEISER, Victoria.**

## REMOVED.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. have removed  
to their new premises, No. 115 Govern-  
ment street, where will be found the  
largest stock of Sporting Goods in the  
Province. Telephone No. 663.

Union Colliery Co. of British Columbia  
Limited Liability.

## NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stock-  
holders of this company will be held at the  
company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday,  
the 5th day of October, next, at 11 o'clock  
in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,  
Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 7th September, 1899.

**Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Co.**

## NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the share-  
holders of this company will be held at the  
company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday,  
the 4th day of October, next, at 11 o'clock  
in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,  
Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 7th September, 1899.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Con-  
servative Union for British Columbia will  
be held at the Assembly Hall, New West-  
minster, on the 5th day of October next,  
commencing at 10 a.m.

All Liberal Conservatives will be wel-  
come to attend. Right to vote is confined to dele-  
gates chosen by the Conservative Asso-  
ciations or district meetings regular-  
ly convened for this purpose. One delegate for  
every twenty members of such association  
or district meeting. Proxies can only be used  
by members of the union. Advantage  
will be taken of the railway rates to and  
from the exhibition, which is being held at  
the same time.

D. H. WILSON, GEO. H. COWAN,  
President, Secretary.

## Notice of Application

The undersigned will apply within 60  
days of date, to the Chief Commissioner  
of Lands and Works, at Victoria, B. C.,  
for permission to purchase or lease 160  
acres of land more or less, which forms the  
point known as Sharp Point, lying between  
Tofino Cove and Sydnei Inlet, on the west  
coast of Vancouver Island. The line of  
land to commence at a certain post  
point on the 19th day of June, 1899, on the  
west shore of Sharp Point, thence 20 chains  
east, thence following the shore line  
southerly around the Point, and northerly  
back to place of commencement, at said  
post point.

Dated 25th July, 1899.

J. RINGLUND,  
S. OHINGER,  
K. PETERSON,  
S. A. DRINKWATER,  
WILLIAM M. BROWER.

Victoria, B. C., August 7th, 1899.

Limited Liability.

Notice is hereby given that an extra-  
ordinary general meeting of the Stadacona  
Silver-Copper Mining Company, Limited Li-  
ability, will be held at the office of the  
company, No. 6 Yates street, in the City  
of Victoria, B. C., on the 21st  
day of October, 1899, at 11 o'clock  
in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering  
and if thought fit, passing resolutions  
authorizing the sale of the whole of the  
assets of the company and entering into  
an agreement with the New  
Company about to be incorporated under  
the Companies Act, 1897, with Non-Personal  
Liability.

Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1899.

## SLAUGHTER SALE.

## REMOVING TO YATES ST.

Mens' Winter Suits \$4.90, \$5.25, \$6.30, \$7.60  
Men's and Youths' Norfolk Suits, \$4.60, \$5.90, \$7.85  
Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, Overcoats, Underwear,  
Fancy Vests, Stiff and Soft Hats, Etc.

\$10,000 worth of New Fall Goods included in the Sale.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,  
97 JOHNSON ST.

## Ten Per Cent. —

We are offering a limited amount of stock in a first-class business enterprise that is paying dividends of 10 per cent. besides adding to reserves. The loss is for the purpose of extending the plant. The proposition is worth the careful attention of investors. Particulars on application to

Heisterman & Co.

## VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Wednesday, Sept. 27			Thursday, Sept. 28.		
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
3:00 a.m.	2.8 feet.	3:50 a.m.	3.2 feet		
12:05 p.m.	7.3 feet.	12:30 p.m.	7.6 feet.		
6:00 p.m.	6.6 feet.	6:30 p.m.	6.1 feet.		
8:40 p.m.	6.6 feet.	9:00 p.m.	6.3 feet.		

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts. \*

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. \*

If you have beauty, I will take it—  
If you have none, I will make it.  
Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside. \*

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co. \*

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Oriental. \*

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. \*

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's. \*

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. \*

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight. \*

A breakfast delight—CHASE & SAN-BORN'S SEAL BRAND Coffee. \*

When you require sporting goods ring up Telephone 645. Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street. \*

Webster's Dictionaries, great big follow, 60,000 words, for \$1. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamie's). \*

Don't you often hear it said that advertising is a fine art? You require the truth neatly and plainly put. When you hear that "HONDI" Ceylon Tea is the best and purest on the market you have it. \*

Reduced Rates to the East.—Over the Northern Pacific Railroad, effective September 12; the second-class rate to Chicago will be reduced to \$4.6; second-class rates to all points east of Chicago will be reduced also. E. E. Blackwood, agent. \*

Physical Culture.—A preliminary meeting will be held this evening at 8 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, to make arrangements for the physical culture class to be commenced under Mr. St. Clair on October 4 in the Pemberton gymnasium. All interested are invited to attend. \*

To Entertain Visitors.—At St. Ann's convent this afternoon a reception will be tendered Archbishop Brueches, head of the order of St. Ann, by the sisters and pupils. A programme of vocal and instrumental music has been prepared for the occasion. \*

Bush Fires.—It is seldom that Victorians enjoy such fine weather during September as has prevailed this year. Usually by this time there are heavy rains which put out the bush fires. This year, however, the fires are just commencing, Monday being the first really "smoky" day of the season. Most of the smoke comes from the big fire on Riffel's farm, Lake district, which extends over a large area, destroying principally small timber and underbrush. \*

Will Play at Westminster.—The Fifth regiment band have been engaged to furnish music for the opening of the provincial exhibition at New Westminster on Tuesday. The band also contemplate running an excursion to New Westminster on the above date, and if necessary arrangements can be made, Victorians will have a chance to see the exhibition in all its glory, and also witness

Electric Light  
Fittings. —

## Graceful,

## Elegant,

## Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

## G. C. Hinton &amp; Co.

62 Government Street.

## For That Hacking Cough

... USE ...

Dr. Williams' English Cough Cure

It Cures When Others Fail

Sold only at the New Drug Store.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. 49 Govt. Street

Telephone No. 781. Vancouver.

## Victoria House...

82 YATES ST.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for their past and liberal patronage and wish to remind them that we are now in our new store, formerly the "Yates Street Fire Hall."

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.

Work Point  
Improvements

Barrack Grounds to be Extended Two Blocks for Additional Accommodation.

Provision Being Made For the Greatly Increased Permanent Garrison.

the lacrosse match between the Torontos and New Westminsters, which is to be played on that date.

Trades and Labor.—An important meeting of the Trades and Labor Council has been called for this evening.

Hospital Directors.—A meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital will be held to-morrow evening at the board of trade rooms.

Victoria Clearing House.—The returns of the Victoria Clearing House for the week ending September 26 were \$710,974; balances, \$352,917.

Another Band.—A second band, known as the Victoria City band, has recently been organized, and the members are practising twice a week. Already there are 16 members.

Y. W. C. T. U. Social.—There will be a social given by the Y. W. C. T. U. at 8 o'clock this evening at the residence of Mrs. Forman, Stanley avenue. All members of the society are requested to attend.

Badly Needed.—A new sidewalk is badly needed on the north side of Johnson street, near Store. It is in a disgraceful condition, and the residents recently done did not improve it to any appreciable extent.

Judgment For Plaintiffs.—In the Supreme court yesterday, Mr. Justice Martin gave judgment for the plaintiff in the Seattle Mining Co., et al. vs. McCallum, Clark, et al. The action against Clark was dismissed.

Loewen-Ryan.—On Wednesday last at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, El Paso, Texas, Mr. Herman E. Loewen, second son of Mr. Joseph Loewen, of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Sara Ryan, third daughter of Mr. Peter Ryan, the Liberal politician of Toronto. Miss Ryan, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Burke, went to El Paso for the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Loewen will make their home at Guadalupe, Mexico, where Mr. Loewen is engaged in the mining business.

Joined in Marriage.—At the residence of the groom's parents, Burnside road, on Monday evening, Chas. A. Porter, manager of the Vancouver branch of R. Porter & Sons, and Miss Annie Blatchford, daughter of Mr. M. Blatchford of the Esquimalt Naval Yard, were united in marriage by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. The groom was supported by Mr. George Porter, while Miss Margaret Blatchford acted in a similar capacity for the bride. A large number of friends were present and a merry evening spent.

Exhibits For Paris.—The provincial government have decided to adopt the idea proposed by Prof. Saunders, the Paris exposition commissioner, and have all sections of the province represented in the agricultural exhibit instead of making up the exhibit entirely from the experimental farms. Mr. J. R. Anderson, son, deputy minister of agriculture, is visiting all the fall fairs, securing samples for the exhibit. He went up to Chilliwack this morning. The minister of mines is also keeping busy making the mineral exhibits. A large amount of placed gold has recently been sent from the Northern British Columbia districts for the collection. He is negotiating for a collection of Atlin nuggets received yesterday by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, valued at about \$1,300, some of them being worth from \$75 to \$80.

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## PEMBERTON &amp; SON,

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

## A Large Well-Planned Residence.

On Rockland Avenue with grounds attached thereto. This very commodious and handsome residence commanding a magnificent view of Mount Baker and the Strait can be rented or purchased at a very moderate figure.

45 FORT STREET.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The STERLING, 88 Yates Street.  
Victoria, B. C.

We have just received a large consignment of.....

## Ladies' Coats, Jackets and Costumes

Also the Latest Styles in

French and American Millinery



THE STERLING  
88 Yates St.

CASTS OF INDIANS.

Interesting Groups for the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

After Dr. Kirker, R. N., had read his interesting paper on Esquimalt "Pot Holes" at Monday evening's meeting of the Natural History Society, Dr. Dorsey, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, submitted a number of Indian songs by means of a graphophone kindly lent by Messrs. Watt & Company. Amongst these was one of the Hootska dance, the winter ceremonial dance of the Kwakiutl tribe; also a funeral dirge, a doctor's incantation, and the gambling song, said to be the well-known "Pot Holes" song. These songs, along with many others, were secured by Dr. Dorsey from Hulnasna or Nawhlitl Tom of Hope Island, who, with several members of his tribe, had submitted themselves to have their bodies cast in plaster for the purpose of illustrating one of the important phases of the Hootska ceremony.

A cordial note of thanks was tendered by Dr. Dorsey, and acknowledged by him in a short and humorous speech.

Dr. Dorsey has secured some twenty plaster casts of Pacific Coast Indians for the Field Columbian Museum. The casts were taken while the Indians pose in positions they take while gambling or dancing. An effort is being made to get casts of as many representatives of different tribes as possible. The Hopi Indians were well represented, to represent British Columbia in so far as they have remained more true to ancient custom than any other Indians in the province. The Indian Tom of whom a cast was taken was one of the natives who were at the World's Fair in Chicago.

The Doctor had two plasterers with him to make the casts. He has completed his work here, having shipped the casts to Chicago.

THIS EVENING'S RECITAL.

A Forecast of What Will Take Place at Institute Hall.

Institute hall should be crowded this evening for the recital to be given by Prof. Bell-Smith, an elocutionist who is to sell his services.

He will be assisted by Miss L. Hartnagel and Mr. Marlett.

Prof. Bell-Smith, the professor's son, who possesses a splendid harp-like voice.

Besides reciting, Mr. Bell-Smith draws a number of sketches in full view of the audience. The sketches are done in color without any preparation of the paper whatever.

This explanation is made owing to the impression having taken hold of some audiences that they could not be done in so short a time (two or three minutes), without the paper having been in some way prepared and the outlines drawn before-hand. Nothing of the kind is done, and any skeptical person is invited to thoroughly examine the paper before the sketches are made.

Miss Marrack, to whose enterprise Victorians are indebted for the recital, will be the accompanist.

The plan of reserved seats is fast filling up, so those desiring to see the artist making his sketches will do well to secure their seats without delay.

The first number will commence promptly at 8:15.

PART I.

Recitals—(a) "Shamus O'Brien".....Le Fanu  
(b) "De Habit".....Drummond  
(c) "Rubenstein".....Anon  
Song—(a) "Al Baba".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(b) "Miss Hartnagel".....Seonza  
Sketches—(a) "Daybreak on the Thames".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
(b) "Niagara".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(c) "Infelito".....Verdi  
Song—(d) "Ave Maria".....Mascaigni  
Song—(e) "For the Love of the Queen".....Rodney  
Song—(f) "The Cuckoo".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(g) "The Anchors".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(h) "The Bell".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(i) "The Star".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(j) "James Fair".....Mr. Bell-Smith  
Song—(k) "God Save the Queen".....Miss Marrack

PART II.

Recitals—(a) "David Copperfield".....Dickens

(b) "Pompeii".....Drummond

(c) "Cudlie Dean".....Anderson

Song—(a) "A Creole Love Song".....Reynold

Song—(b) "Ave Maria".....Mascaigni

Miss L. Hartnagel (Violin Obligato) by Dr.

Mr. Bell-Smith (Piano) by Mr. Bell-Smith

Sketches—(a) "Early Living in the Merchant of Venice".....Mr. Bell-Smith

Sketches—(b) "The Moon".....Mr. Bell-Smith

Sketches—(c) "The Moonlight".....Mr. Bell-Smith

Sketches—(d) "James Fair".....Mr. Bell-Smith

Sketches—(e) "God Save the Queen".....Miss Marrack

## Havoc Made By Earthquakes

Rev. Sheldon Jackson Writes Graphically of Recent Alaskan Experiences.

### Earth Opens and Envelops Huge Tidal Wave—Panic Amongst Residents.

Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat under date of September 17:

The first shock was experienced on Sunday, September 3, but, being slight, caused no alarm. During the following week other shocks were felt, and people began to get nervous. On September 10, at 9 a.m., the shocks became so violent as to cause genuine apprehension. During the following five hours there were fifty-two distinct shocks, culminating at 3 p.m., in a shock so severe that the people of Yakutat were hurled violently across their rooms, or, if outside, thrown to the ground, while pictures fell from the walls and clocks and dishes crashed from the shelves, and houses rocked and swayed and whirled, while the mission bell rang violently in the Skagway church tower.

Panic-stricken the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth.

Gaining the hills and looking seaward they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water thirty feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse, that would engulf their village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force, and around it the sea swirled like a great maelstrom. This saved the village from destruction. The tide would rise ten feet in the space of four or five minutes and in an equally short time go down again.

These sudden fluctuations being frequently repeated, tents were pitched on the high hills back of the village, and nearly the whole population are camping out, fearing another tidal wave may come. From September 10 to the present there have been frequent shocks, one having occurred this afternoon.

Neat Hubbard glacier, on Disenchantment bay, were camped three miners, A. Fleur, W. Rock, and J. W. Johnson, and four feet above the sea, at an elevation of sixty-four feet above the sea. When the heavy shock of Sunday, September 10, was experienced, the Fleur party had rigged up a machine, and the members were watching the oscillations of the earthquake waves, when, without a moment's warning, they were thrown violently across the sea. At the same moment a large fresh wave, at the same height as the camp and about forty feet above it, was split open, and the waters thrown upon the camp.

"Before the miners could regain their feet they were being swept out to sea; then, almost at the same moment, they were not by the tidal wave, picked up, and not only washed ashore, but over a hill fully forty feet high and landed on the crest of the divide. Gaining their feet they ran along the crest, with the tidal wave boiling and seething at their feet alongside of the hill. Afterwards one of the party found his baggage and clothes one and one-half miles up on the mountain side, where the wave had left them.

"Great spruce forests for miles along the shore were uprooted, broken into pieces and massed into great piles with a roar that was deafening. Large rocks weighing forty tons or more were rolling like so many pebbles.

"Hubbard glacier, with its two and a half miles of sea front, thousands of feet thick, extending for miles back to the summit of the mountain, broke from its moorings, and, with a grinding indescribable roar that shook the surrounding hills, moved bodily from half to three-quarters of a mile into the sea.

"A large creek fifteen feet wide, down which were rushing floods carrying trees and boulders, was lifted out of its bed, so that the miners were able to cross over to the miners' camp on the opposite side of the stream. A few minutes later it had sunk back to its former bed, and was again an irresistible, raging torrent. Mountains were thrown down, the sea opened, and a portion of the islands disappeared. The earth opened in many places.

"After the great shock had passed the miners commenced preparations to get away. A boat, with oars, was found a mile up the mountain side, when it had been encircled by the wave. With this another boat was secured that was floating on the bay. In these two small boats the miners started for Yakutat bay, 45 miles away. The first night they made camp on a large moraine, one and a half miles from the mountain, but an earthquake during the night loosened a landslide that covered not only the plains, but also their tent. Digging out the tent and provisions they again took to their boats.

"The second night, terrified by strange noises that issued from the earth, and their tents blown to shreds by strange winds that seemed to come from every point of the compass, and clouds pouring down currents of water, they took to their boats. Forcing their boats for 12 miles through fields of flood forming ice and 13 miles of rough sea, they at length reached Yakutat bay in safety.

"Rumors are afloat that a portion of Cape St. Elias and Khatkaik island have disappeared in the sea. Without doubt, when a scientific exploration of the Mount St. Elias region is had, there will be found many physical changes."

It has been held that consumption is hereditary and the fact that one person of a family is stricken with consumption was considered a sure sign that the whole family could not escape it. This is partly true and partly untrue. A man with weak lungs is likely to transmit that weakness to his children. But there is no reason in the world why the lungs should not be allowed to develop. Keep the lungs full of rich, red, wholesome blood, and the weakness will disappear. Decaying tissues will be thrown off, and new material will be added until the lungs are well and perfectly strengthened. This is the thing that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medicine" does. This is what makes cure 98 per cent. in all cases of consumption when it is taken according to directions. It cures out disease germs, wherever they may be in the body and forces them out of the system with supplies that meet all life-giving properties. It induces an appetite good digestion perfect. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's "100% Cure" "Conqueror of Consumption."

"Rumors are afloat that a portion of Cape St. Elias and Khatkaik island have disappeared in the sea. Without doubt, when a scientific exploration of the Mount St. Elias region is had, there will be found many physical changes."

**LITTLE PALOMA SCHRAMM.**  
The Collapsed Musical Marvel Compared With the "Snow Image" of Hawthorne's Beautiful Tale.

Helen Dare, in San Francisco Examiner. Do you remember "The Snow Image"—Hawthorne's exquisite tale of the little "snow sister" that sparkled and played in the biting west wind with two reverently-believing little children—the little "snow sister" that was brought into the killing heat by the practical, well-meaning, "common-sensible" man—the glistening, glancing, dancing little "snow sister" that blid, blundering materialism dissolved into a puddle on the hearth rug?

The story of "The Snow Image" is the story of little Paloma Schramm.

A little over a year ago little Paloma Schramm, with her nine brief years and her genius for music was as much of a miracle as the snow image.

Because she was, because genius can be marketed through the box office, because easy money-making is not to be turned away from, the gifted child was carted up and down the country to give concerts, to be exhibited, to be kissed and gushed over and flattered and revered to put money in the family purse.

And now, the telegraph tells us, little Paloma Schramm is ill.

She is broken in body and mind.

She has had to give over playing—at so much per head—to that marvelling, self-wearied, novelty-devouring multitude, the public. The strangely skillful baby hands have fallen a-wearied from the ivory keys, the wonderful baby brain that wove its fairy fancies into harmony of sound is languid and confused.

The stress and excitement and overdoing of her brief public career as an infant prodigy has had its natural and to-be-expected effect. The calling-up and setting-out, for money and applause, at set times, of that which was the spontaneous expression, the natural bubbling up of her very soul has been too great a drain on the child's temperament and sensitive organization, and illness has brought to an abrupt close the concert tour that sordidness projected.

The unresisted—or was it the irresistible—desire to coin her heaven-sent gift, the indignant alarmists say, has perhaps robbed her birth dower, has perhaps quenched the spark that made her different to other little ten-year-old girls. Impatient thirst has nipped in the bud the genius that gave promise to such rare blossoming, and because of it, if rumor carries truth, the miracle of last year is now no more than the puddle on the hearth rug.

No child ever had happier present or brighter future than did little Paloma Schramm a little over a year ago.

Those who knew her best and studied her closest saw that she was illuminated by the wondrous light of genius—that radiance as beautiful and distant and intangible as the iridescent of the rainbow, and as unmistakable. Her environment was ideally suited to the fostering of her genius. In the midst of music, sunshine and flowers and love she grew a sound, strong, healthy, joyous, artless, sensitive child, impressionable, and poetic, seeking naturally to express herself in music.

She was just a simply, happy child in a tranquil home.

The home was in the outskirts of Los Angeles—a modest adobe house in a semi-tropical garden, with palms and eucalyptus and sweet and spicy blossoms among which the bees hummed, the birds fluttered and the butterflies bright-winged went their ways.

Paloma, barefooted and in bloomers, as bright and joyous and unconscious and busy as any bird or butterfly or bee, played the sunny days through with her little sister in that garden. They made mud pies, they dressed and undressed their dolls and went housekeeping with them; they had their opera house and improvised operas, for which the dolls left off housekeeping to be prima donnas; they had their pet kittens and rabbits and the lame wild dove that fluttered into the garden to its little namesake and has never left her; they had their "acting bar," from which Paloma hung by the knees and on which she "skinned the cat" when the spirit moved her; and she had what ordinary little girls not illumined by the spark of genius would have no use for—a little writing stand in the garden, to which she would run when the breezes or the birds or the butterflies or the flying clouds whispered her a story, and write it down in the notes and fractions of notes that spell the language she talked to the world in.

Paloma has, from the time she was a toddling, prattling baby, given manifestations of her musical tendency. Paloma's father and mother are music-loving Germans, the father a pianist and inventor, the mother combining the German idealism and domesticity. While they were living here they were fond of going to the Tivoli, and, after the German custom, took their baby-girls with them. The little two-year-old, instead of drowsing and fretting like any ordinary, restless, everyday youngster, would listen with obvious enjoyment, and murmur against the mother's breast when the strain pleased her. "Pretty! Pretty!"

From blinking babyhood it has been her father's custom to lull her to sleep with his guitar, and by the time she was three and a half years old she could sing the songs he played—before, indeed, she could pronounce the words.

It was charming and unusual, the fond father and mother thought, that their little one showed such aptitude for music, but they attached no undue importance to it.

Then came the first great musical event of Paloma's life.

When she was nearly five years old her father and mother took her to hear Emma Jach sing in "Loehengrin." The little child drank in every note of the great opera, that floats far above many older heads. She stood throughout the performance enraptured. The next day, it is told, as she played with her three-year-old sister in the garden, she hummed "Loehengrin" scores with extraordinary correctness, and out in the sun-room she cast the melody dolls for the great roles in the opera.

The father, seeing that she craved to express what he knew, then he bought her a piano and passed her on to a more efficient master. Petal by petal her extraordinary musical ability unfolded. Her skill was no mere precocity. Music was her medium of expression. She not only, little child as she was, interpreted the thoughts of others with extraordinary understanding and sympathy, but she put her own thoughts into music.

Then the father and mother and the masters realized and admitted to each other without fear of ridicule that little Paloma was no common child. They said among themselves she was Heaven-gifted.

What other children tell in halting, childlike prattle, she poured out in music. All the joys and beauties and revelations of nature were to her themes to

improvise upon. The sights and sounds and happenings of her little garden world were so many inspirations to her. She watched with childish wonder the passage of a fluff or cloud across the blue sky above her, with delighted eyes she followed a butterfly darting and dipping and poising, and the story of each she wove upon her piano. She was taken up Mount Lowe, and stirred with the grandeur of the experience she took pencil and paper to a window sill of the mountain inn and amid the jovial hubbub of tourists she put into music with pretty fancy and good descriptive power, the incidents of this, to her, most wonderful journey. Until she was nearly nine years old the little girl led an idyllic life forsooth so gifted. Lovingly tended and carefully sheltered, surrounded by the most peaceful and pleasant conditions, she lived the tranquil life of a normal, happy child. She was early to bed and early to rise. She romped in the garden with her little sister, or found dear companionship in her piano. She did not even have the excitement of school life, for she and her little sister were taught at home by the mother. Her chief excitement and stimulation came from the encouragement of the great ones in the musical world. Paderewski good-naturedly consented to be bored by the parade of the infant prodigy when he visited Los Angeles, and when she finished playing for him she snatched her from the piano stool and exclaimed with delight that she indeed had genius. Canarini showered praise upon her. Melba gave her an audience, and when she listened to her playing enthusiastically embraced her; and next day when the diva sang little Paloma sat in a box near by to listen and the great artist and the little aspirant threw kisses to each other across the footlights.

In her happy surroundings little Paloma was as much in her element as was the little "Snow Sister" in the frosty wind-swept garden plot. Then heavy-footed, blundering materialism came tramping in.

Why not mark the budding genius—a little of it at any rate? It seemed, in truth, to do nothing but bring fortune in the face not to do it. And what harm could it do anyhow? Was not Paloma a sturdy, healthy, plump little girl? None of your knobby, pale-faced little sprites, with thin little sticks of arms and legs, and blue rings round her eyes, but brown and solid, a regular outdoor youngster, never sick in her life?

So her father, life a practical, "common-sensible" man, set her to concert-giving. He was well-meaning, too. A child of Paloma's genius needs special and expensive education, and the harvest of hard cash the concert tour would yield would go a long way towards developing nature's gift, he figured.

The little fair-haired child, with the shining eyes of an enthusiast and nerves of steel, was taken out of her garden playground. She was exhibited first in Los Angeles, in Simpson Tabernacle, the largest auditorium there. It holds 2,500 people, and it was crowded for her debut. A report of the event says that her reception was such a triumph as falls to the lot of few mature artists. Her playing was greeted with shouts of applause from an audience that rose to its feet. At the conclusion of the concert the people lingered for an hour to gaze upon or shake hands with the fascinating little artiste.

Then she was brought to San Francisco, where she and her father and mother and little sister and a lame wild dove lived together in a couple of downtown rooms—very comfortable and pleasant and all that, no doubt—but there was no garden and no playground no bloomers and bare feet, no free tumbling about on the good brown earth in the golden sunshine, no bubbling of music at nature's gentle touch. She ate at restaurants, and went to the park for outings, and had hand-clapping and bravos for inspiration. There were some twelve or thirteen concerts here, at which the audience was invited to offer simple motifs, upon which she would improvise and weave interesting bits of music.

Paloma was interviewed and made much of. She was flattered and spoiled, so far as it was possible to spoil so sweet a child. She found naturally a new delight in the interest she excited. "I love," she said in a little statement of her own, "to play in concerts before San Francisco people. Although at first my audiences were quite small, I was much pleased to see that they grew larger, and seemed to enjoy my music. I love to play for people who love music."

From San Francisco, instead of being taken back to the tranquility of home-life, to her garden and her dolls and her "acting bar" and her pets, to the good honest dirt and the sunshine and simple ways, she was taken on a long concert tour that extended from San Francisco to New York, from New York to Mexico, from Mexico to London. She was rattled about on rushing trains; she was housed and fed in the economical way that her frugal German parents found expedient, and not with the sumptuous care that a Melba surrounds herself. She was, as her little statement shows, anxious about the size and sensitive to the appreciation of her audiences. She pumped the well of inspiration improvising for them; she strained the delicate child-life nerves to please them.

She is something different to the ordinary child performer piping a coon song or fiddling ten-inch petticoats in "Buck and Wing" or catwalk. Her walk is no mere imitative cuteness. It is creative; she gave of that within her. The telegraph says she gave too much, and indeed Nature, it seems, has entered a protest.

The father's agent denies that little Paloma has broken down under the strain of money-making or that she is seriously injured, but there are to be no more concerts at which she will play and improvise, at least not for a long time—and only time will tell, if again a well-meaning "common-sensible" man has dissolved a snow image and left but a puddle on a heart-throb.

Enterprising young men who want to marry royal princesses are likely to be in demand soon. There are seventy-one marriageable young women belonging to reigning families and only forty-seven princesses for them to marry, not counting religious or political impediments. Many of them must, therefore, look forward to marriages below their rank unless they prefer to become old maids. One of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz princesses, a sister of the Crown Princess of Montenegro, recently married a young man whose sole claim to nobility was a purchased Papal title.

It is claimed for peat that it is superior to coal in its absolute freedom from sulphur and the absence of smoke, soot, dust and clinkers during combustion.

In a great measure this solves the problem of furnishing a cheap, clean, uniform and reliable fuel for all domestic purposes, as it is equally serviceable for grates, stoves, cooking ranges and furnaces, giving a long, bright flame and intense heat almost from the moment of ignition. It has been tested in locomotives with excellent results, showing that the thermal value of 100 pounds of peat is equal to 95.15 pounds of coal.

It was also tried at the power-house of the Metropolitan street railway, Toronto, and gave great satisfaction.

The heat produced was much greater than that of coal, but it was 8 per cent. deficient in lasting power. It requires but little draft and burns best in a shallow firebox.

The machinery used in manufacturing peat fuel is not expensive, and requires but little attention when in operation. The company claims that when these works are started it can produce compressed peat fuel for 60 cents a ton. If these claims are fulfilled, it will only be a few years until artificial heat will become so cheap that the struggling thousands of poor people will be immensely benefited, while at the same time it will also reduce the item of fuel for transportation and manufacturing companies to a minimum.

**FAME'S PATHWAY.**

Hiram Cronk, of New York, is the only surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812. He is 99 years old.

Dr. W. P. Kane, the president of the Winona assembly, is spoken of as the most likely candidate as successor of Dr. G. S. Burroughs in the presidency of Wabash college.

The Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, who has been chosen director-general of the Ohio Centennial exposition, to be held in Toledo in 1902, had charge of the Ohio interests at the World's Fair. Mr. Ryan was born in Cincinnati, and is 44 years old.

The Duchess of Albany will not be wholly lost to England through the new position of her son, the young Duke, and although Claremont will shortly be shut up for some months, the Duchess may go back in the spring and spend next season in England.

The Princess of Wales, who left Sandringham for Cowes, will probably carry out her original intention of visiting Bayreuth during the Wagner performances before she goes to Denmark, in which case Her Royal Highness will be accompanied there by Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark.

Queen Victoria gave Mme. Suzanne Adams a bangle with the Imperial cipher in diamonds, as a souvenir of her singing at Windsor. To Mr. Collins the Queen gave blue enamel sleeve-lets, to Signor Ancone and Signor Plancion silver cigar and cigarette boxes, and to all the others concerned suitable gifts.

In the Century for October announced will be made of the names of the three winners of the prizes offered for the best poem, essay, and story submitted in competition by American college graduates of 1898. Last year all the prizes were won by alumnae of Eastern women's colleges; this year's winners are Westerners, and only one of them is a woman. The prize poem, entitled "A Hill Prayer," is by Miss Marion Warner Wildman, of Norwalk, Ohio, B. A., 1898, of the College for Women of Western Reserve University, at Cleve-land, Ohio. The prize essay, entitled "The Poetry of Blake; An Opinion," is by Mr. Henry Justin Smith, of Chicago, B. A., 1898, of the University of Chicago. The prize story, entitled "Only the Master Shall Praise," is by Mr. John M. Oskison, of Vinuta, Indiana. Territory, B. A., 1898, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, at Palo Alto, California.

Permit me to add that the young man who was the author of the "Poetry of Blake" is a man of great ability and a fine writer. His "Hill Prayer" is a poem of great beauty and power.

It was the saying of an ancient sage that humor was the only test of gravity, and gravity of humor; for a subject that would not bear laughter was suspicious, and a jest that would not bear a serious examination was certainly false.

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It was the saying



## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Sept. 26-8 p.m.

## WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

The summer type of high barometer pressure is spreading southward over this province, where it will probably cause several fine, warm days. Rain has fallen in the interior, where it has been occurring southward across the Territories, where the barometer has fallen considerably, and the temperature has been above 80°. Great heat also prevails throughout the American Pacific Slope.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	67
New Westminster	50	64
Kelowna	42	60
Barkerville	50	76
Calgary	50	76
Winnipeg	34	76
Portland, Ore.	60	82
Sacramento, Cal.	50	70

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)—  
Wednesday—Victoria and vicinity—Westerly to northward; fine and warm to-day and Thursday.  
Lower Mainland—Moderate winds; fine and warm to-day and Thursday.

## DENISON.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

## TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

## Deg. Deg.

5 a.m. 47 Mean.....

Noon..... 65 Highest.....

5 p.m. 60 Lowest.....

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. Calm.

Noon..... 5 miles south.

5 p.m. Calm.

Average state of weather—Fine.

Sunshine—36 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed..... 30.134

Corrected..... 30.111

E. BAYNES REED,  
Provincial Forecast Official.

## PASSENGERS.

By Steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Mrs. Draney, G. H. Cowan,

Mr. Draney, Mrs. Hendrik,

Mrs. Tunstall, Miss Shaw,

W. G. Tanner, Mrs. A. H. McNeill,

John Melnecke, Phos. Hooper,

J. H. Sterling, J. C. Burkholder,

J. Outland, M. G. Simon,

W. H. Wood, G. H. Hunter,

Dr. Graham, W. J. Taylor,

And sister, L. S. Harvey,

Sir M. Bowell, J. B. Armstrong,

Dr. Redd, A. B. Rhodes,

J. B. Holden, L. B. Irvin,

E. V. Peacock, J. H. Holden,

E. S. Byrne, W. Creighton,

E. E. Welch, J. Anderson,

A. E. McPhillips, H. Lee,

Dr. Tunstall, C. Holden,

Mrs. Exley, M. G. Smith,

W. S. Thompson, Miss Bell,

D. Minter, Mrs. Chisholm,

D. Allott, A. G. Long,

D. Allott, F. M. Bell Smith, Jr.

R. C. Gowland, E. Lee,

S. G. Peppins, G. M. Simon,

B. T. Peppins, G. McCraig,

Rev. H. Hastings, H. Cowan,

J. C. Mether, J. Nicholles,

J. O. Tovdevy, J. Richards.

By Steamer Utopia from the Sound:

H. Haunth, H. J. Scott,

H. E. Browne, Mrs. Wharberton,

Mrs. C. Kline, H. L. Bremner,

W. Allen, Rob. Stoward,

D. E. Bonh, I. T. Logerty,

Mrs. Salena, Alex. Forbes,

J. E. Wharberton, S. J. Eeves,

J. E. Wharberton, C. F. Eckdon,

Jas. Horton, Jas. Horton,

Miss Semple, F. Thompson,

G. S. McFavish,

Mrs. Davis,

By Steamer Walla Walla from Frisco:

A. Bach, Rev. D. S. Holmes,

L. L. Storall, Mrs. Starr,

J. Atkinson, Miss Starr,

C. E. Hawkey, Miss Williams,

Mrs. D. H. Williams, Miss M. Wade,

And daughters, V. G. Stevenson,

Miss Guelle, J. B. Bragg,

G. F. Mathews, Mrs. J. B. Bragg,

Mrs. G. F. Mathews, W. Twose,

B. Brooks, W. Kirke, Rieck,

Miss E. Mellon, Miss M. Mellon,

W. D. English, Miss L. Meyers,

Miss A. Fraser, Miss J. Hoff,

Miss Dene, W. L. Glechrist,

Miss E. A. Bradley, P. A. Dunworth,

F. H. Meyer,

By Steamer Tees from the North:

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J. C. Hawkey, C. D. Creed,

A. Youngmayne, J. L. Atkinson,

R. Kiese, A. Schneider,

D. T. Chiekhoff, A. Schneider,

A. Stanley, J. D. McWhirter,

R. W. Denmore, R. W. Denmore,

R. W. Denmore, R. W. Denmore,

R. L. Kelly, J. Harvey,

A. E. Burridge, C. T. Dakin,

J. Millson, J. L. Jackson,

Mrs. Olson, H. D. Porter,

Mrs. Thompson, G. H. McKenzie,

Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Armstrong,

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W. J. Sutton, H. W. Pitt & Co.

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J. B. Marvin & Co., M. R. Smith & Co.

A. Condon, Ashered & Pearson,

Langley & Co., Clark & Pearson,

Chitton's Bay Co., Henderson Bros.

L. W. Mellor, J. H. Saunders,

J. H. Jamson, M. M. Lemon,

J. H. Toul & Co., W. H. Jackson,

Wilson Bros., Mrs. W. M. A. Crook,

Dom. Cartridge Co., H. P. Pirie,

Parsons Prod. Co., W. H. Walker,

F. D. & Co., A. Stewart,

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By Steamer Utopia from Frisco:

W. McNaughton & Son, P. McNaughton & Son,

Brack & Ker, N. G. Grant & Co.

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S. & Co., P. G. Thompson,

J. H. A. R. J. & Co., Albion Iron Wks.

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By Steamer Walla Walla from Frisco:

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Min. Lung, S. J. Pitts,

Morley, Simon Reit,

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Y. Yasutomo, Those Earle,

Lee, Trans. Co., Wilson Bros., Yuen Lung,

Yuen Lung, Sam Lee,

Yuen Lung, Sam Lee,